



*Motivation : il est prouvé qu'INTERSECTION VIDE est de complexité  $\Omega(n \log n)$  dans le modèle des arbres de calcul algébrique et il est plausible que cette borne s'étende au modèle Real-RAM. La réduction ci-dessus établit donc qu'il est plausible que la complexité de DIAMÈTRE soit elle aussi  $\Omega(n \log n)$  .*

Here is a (stupid) algorithm for the collision problem:

Let  $\alpha_i$  and  $\beta_i$  be two sets of  $n$  numbers in  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ .

Create  $2n$  points  $p_i = (\cos \alpha_i, \sin \alpha_i)$  and  $q_i = (-\cos \beta_i, -\sin \beta_i)$ .

Solve the diameter problem on this two set of points.

If the diameter  $p_i q_j$  has length 2 answer that  $\alpha_i = \beta_j$  as a witness of non empty intersection. If the length is strictly less than 2, then answer "empty intersection".

The complexity of this algorithm is linear plus the complexity of solving the diameter problem, thus the diameter problem cannot be solved faster than  $n \log n$  without contradicting the lower bound on the disjointness problem.